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7 Attorneys for Plaintiff
8 **PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH**
9 **AMERICA CORPORATION**, a Delaware corporation
10

11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
12 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
13 **WESTERN DIVISION**

14 PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH
15 AMERICA CORPORATION, a
16 Delaware corporation,
17

Plaintiff,

18 v.
19

20 TRIKARDIA, LLC, a Delaware limited
liability company; ROBERT
21 ANTINORO, an individual; and
SIDDHARTH BHAVSAR, an
individual,
22

Defendants.

Case No.:

COMPLAINT FOR:

- (1) BREACH OF CONTRACT;**
- (2) MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRADE SECRET;**
- (3) BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY;**
- (4) TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH BUSINESS EXPECTANCY;**
- (5) CONVERSION; AND**
- (6) UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES UNDER CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200 ET SEQ.**

[28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1391]

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PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Philips Electronics North America Corporation (“Philips”) is a
 3 Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Andover,
 4 Massachusetts. Philips Healthcare is a division of Philips.

5. Defendant TriKardia, LLC (“TriKardia”) is a limited liability company
 6 formed under the laws of the State of Delaware. TriKardia has offices and conducts
 7 business in Newbury Park, California and in this Judicial District. Upon information
 8 and belief, members of TriKardia are Defendant Robert Antinoro (“Antinoro”),
 9 Kenneth A. Richards (“Richards”), and/or Leigh Wells (“Wells”). Upon information
 10 and belief, all members of TriKardia are citizens of Canada, or the states of
 11 California and Connecticut. Upon information and belief, no member of TriKardia
 12 is a citizen of Massachusetts or Delaware.

13. Antinoro is an individual and a resident of the State of California.

14. Defendant Siddharth Bhavsar (“Bhavsar”) is an individual and a
 15 resident of the State of California.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 based on
 18 diversity of citizenship. The amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs,
 19 exceeds \$75,000.00.

20. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Defendants
 21 reside in this Judicial District and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving
 22 rise to Philips’ claims occurred in this Judicial District.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

24. Philips manufactures, sells, and services electrocardiogram (“ECG”)
 25 systems, including the hardware and software necessary to operate and repair the
 26 systems. Generally speaking, an ECG is a test that checks for problems with the
 27 electrical activity of a patient’s heart.

28

1 8. One ECG management system that is manufactured and sold by Philips
2 is its IntelliSpace ECG Management System, which was previously known as the
3 TraceMaster management system and the TraceMasterVue management system
4 (hereinafter, "IntelliSpace ECG"). IntelliSpace ECG is an advanced data
5 management system that automates the processing, storage and distribution of ECG,
6 Holter (*i.e.*, a portable device used to monitor electrical activity of the
7 cardiovascular system), and stress data acquired from multiple sources. IntelliSpace
8 ECG provides the software tools to analyze, view, edit, and compare ECG records,
9 as well as to generate, manage, and distribute reports in various formats.

10 9. Philips invested years of research and development and dedicated
11 substantial funds and other resources to develop the ECG management system to the
12 place it is today. Philips' IntelliSpace ECG system has evolved since the mid-1970's
13 to the full-featured, reliable, and scalable system it is today. Various features of the
14 IntelliSpace ECG are very complex and took years to develop. Examples of this
15 include the scalability, single sign-on, and active directory integration features.

16 10. Defendant Antinoro was formerly employed by Philips. Antinoro began
17 working for Philips in 2000 as a Manager of Software Engineering having
18 previously worked at Zymed Laboratories, Inc. in a similar capacity, a company
19 which Philips acquired in 2000.

20 11. In 2001, Antinoro became Philips' Senior Manager, Software Systems
21 Engineering. On or about that time, Antinoro signed an Employee Ethics and
22 Intellectual Property Agreement, as well as an Employee Invention Attachment.
23 Among other things, Antinoro agreed not to use, publish, or otherwise disclose
24 secret or confidential (proprietary) information of Philips, and to (with limited
25 exceptions not applicable here) assign to Philips inventions and technical or
26 business innovations developed or conceived while Antinoro was employed by
27 Philips.

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1 12. Defendant Bhavsar was formerly employed by Philips as a software
2 engineer.

3 13. Both Antinoro and Bhavsar worked on the IntelliSpace ECG system for
4 Philips in Philips' facility in Thousand Oaks, California, with Antinoro acting as the
5 "head" of engineering for IntelliSpace ECG.

6 14. In their respective roles at Philips, Antinoro and Bhavsar had access to
7 certain Philips' trade secrets and confidential and proprietary information. Philips'
8 trade secrets and confidential and proprietary information within their access
9 specifically included, but was not limited to, computer source code for Philips'
10 IntelliSpace ECG system.

11 15. While working for Philips as Senior Manager, Software Systems
12 Engineering and head of engineering for the IntelliSpace ECG system, Antinoro was
13 repeatedly approached by Philips' personnel recommending and asking that
14 Antinoro pursue and develop on behalf of Philips a web-based interface for the
15 IntelliSpace ECG system. Antinoro refused to do so for Philips, impeded Philips'
16 pursuit of a web-based solution for IntelliSpace ECG, and discouraged adding other
17 features to IntelliSpace ECG.

18 16. Unbeknownst to Philips, at the same time and during Antinoro's
19 employment by Philips, Antinoro was utilizing Philips' facilities, supplies,
20 computers, know-how, equipment and resources to develop a web-based interface to
21 compete with Philips and its IntelliSpace ECG system.

22 17. In approximately 2012, Philips announced it would be closing its
23 Thousand Oaks, California facility because it would be relocating its IntelliSpace
24 ECG product line to facilities in China. The closure of the Thousand Oaks facility
25 resulted in a reduction in force. Many Philips' employees who had been working on
26 IntelliSpace ECG in Philips' Thousand Oaks, California facility would discontinue
27 their employment with Philips. Philips advised Antinoro and Bhavsar they
28 ultimately would be included in the reduction in force.

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1 18. While still employed by Philips as its Senior Manager, Software
2 Systems Engineering, Antinoro began working with others to set up a business
3 (TriKardia) to compete with Philips and its IntelliSpace ECG product.

4 19. To establish the competing business, Antinoro worked with Leigh
5 Wells, a former Philips employee who had previously worked on the IntelliSpace
6 ECG system and who was affiliated with a Canadian software development
7 company called Phase 3 Development, Bhavsar, and Kenneth Richards who
8 previously worked for Philips as its Senior Global Product Manager.

9 20. Emails later recovered from Antinoro's Philips computer (and sent
10 from Antinoro's Philips email account) demonstrate that at least by February 20,
11 2012, Antinoro, Wells and Bhavsar were working on a competing ECG
12 management system, "CardioCenter," and editing source code for the CardioCenter
13 software. CardioCenter is a web-based ECG Management System that is sold today
14 by TriKardia and that directly competes with Philips' IntelliSpace ECG system.
15 Antinoro and Bhavsar continued to work on the competing CardioCenter system
16 throughout the remainder of their employment by Philips.

17 21. Upon information and belief, CardioCenter is TriKardia's sole product.
18 On its website, TriKardia promotes CardioCenter as "Truly Web Based to ensure
19 access from almost anywhere, anytime, via any web enabled client."

20 22. Antinoro and Bhavsar, while working for and being paid by Philips,
21 used Philips' facilities, equipment, supplies and resources, and accessed, took and
22 used confidential and proprietary Philips information related to Philips' IntelliSpace
23 ECG system, to develop and/or substantially accelerate the development of
24 CardioCenter.

25 23. The CardioCenter system, and the technology underlying and contained
26 within it, at the time of its conception or reduction to practice, related to the business
27 of Philips, related to Philips' actual or demonstrably anticipated research or

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1 development, and resulted from work performed, or that should have been
2 performed for Philips.

3 24. Philips is the owner of numerous copyrights, trade secrets and
4 intellectual property rights relating to its IntelliSpace ECG system, including rights
5 to the confidential and proprietary source code of the IntelliSpace ECG system.

6 25. Philips' has gone to significant effort and expense to develop and
7 maintain its copyrighted works, trade secrets, and confidential and proprietary
8 information relating to its IntelliSpace ECG system.

9 26. Philips confidential and proprietary information relating to its
10 IntelliSpace ECG system, including, but not limited to its source code, are not
11 known or generally ascertainable by Philips' competitors or others outside Philips,
12 and has independent economic value. Philips' competitors or others outside Philips
13 could obtain economic value from the confidential and proprietary information
14 relating to the IntelliSpace ECG system if they were able to access it.

15 27. Antinoro and Bhavsar knew that the Philips' information relating to the
16 IntelliSpace ECG system that they took, used and/or misappropriated on behalf of
17 themselves and/or TriKardia was confidential and proprietary information owned by
18 Philips. Antinoro and Bhavsar knew that they owed obligations to Philips not to use
19 or to disclose confidential and proprietary Philips information.

20 28. Upon information and belief, Antinoro took deliberate steps to evade
21 Philips' detection of the files and information that Antinoro was taking from Philips
22 to use on behalf of himself and/or TriKardia.

23 29. Information that Philips has been able to recover to date, however,
24 shows that on May 25, 2012, Antinoro sent himself via email three Philips'
25 computer source codes for Philips' ECG filtering algorithms, including a high pass
26 filter, a low pass filter and a waveform filter. Antinoro sent himself these
27 confidential and proprietary computer source codes from his Philips email account
28 to his personal Gmail account.

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1 30. Philips and its employees authored and Philips owns the confidential
2 and proprietary source codes. In addition, Antinoro sent from his Philips' email to
3 his personal Gmail account screenshots of Philips' ECG filter settings.

4 31. Upon information and belief, on or about July 13, 2012, and while
5 employed by Philips, Antinoro purchased and registered TriKardia's web domains,
6 TriKardia.com and TriKardia.net.

7 32. On or about December 10, 2012, TriKardia was formed under the laws
8 of the State of Delaware. Upon information and belief, while still employed by
9 Philips, Antinoro caused or directed TriKardia's formation.

10 33. On December 28, 2012, Bhavsar executed a Settlement and General
11 Release Agreement with Philips. Under his Settlement and General Release
12 Agreement, Bhavsar's employment with Philips terminated effective January 2,
13 2013. Pursuant to the Settlement and General Release Agreement, Bhavsar received
14 a lump sum severance payment of \$35,054.22.

15 34. Antinoro's employment with Philips terminated effective February 28,
16 2013. On March 5, 2013, Antinoro executed a Settlement and General Release
17 Agreement with Philips. Under his Settlement and General Release Agreement,
18 Antinoro received a lump sum severance payment of \$118,095.11.

19 35. In each of their respective Settlement and General Release Agreements,
20 Antinoro and Bhavsar agreed as follows:

21 You agree that all information contained or possessed by you relative
22 to the activities of the Philips Group [defined to include Philips "and
23 its affiliated companies"] which is of a secret or confidential nature,
24 which may include but is not limited to customers' lists, pricing, and
25 technical and production know-how, developments, inventions,
26 processes, or administrative procedures, is the property of the Philips
27 Group or its licensors, as the case may be, and you shall not during the
28 term of this agreement or thereafter, use for the benefit of others or

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1 disclose to others such information so long as its secret or confidential
 2 nature be preserved by the Philips Group; nothing herein shall prevent
 3 you from using and availing yourself of your general technical,
 4 engineering and inventive skill, knowledge and experience, including
 5 that pertaining to or derived from the non-secret and non-confidential
 6 aspects of the activities of the Philips Group.

7 36. In each of their respective Settlement and General Release Agreements,
 8 Antinoro and Bhavsar also agreed to return to Philips all of Philips' property in their
 9 possession

10 37. TriKardia released and began selling its CardioCenter software shortly
 11 following the termination of Antinoro's employment with Philips. On his LinkedIn
 12 account, Antinoro represents he is TriKardia's Director of Software and Product
 13 Development. Antinoro further represents that he began serving in his TriKardia
 14 role in 2012, despite the fact that his employment by Philips did not terminate until
 15 2013. Wells is acting today as TriKardia's Director of Technology.

16 38. TriKardia's CardioCenter product is strikingly similar to Philips'
 17 IntelliSpace ECG system. The striking similarity in features between IntelliSpace
 18 ECG and CardioCenter includes, but is not limited to: (a) identical ECG modalities;
 19 (b) markedly similar resting ECG editing; (c) markedly similar multi-modality PDF
 20 reports editing; (d) markedly similar ECG location hierarchy (prior to CardioCenter,
 21 IntelliSpace ECG was the only ECG management system with three level
 22 hierarchy); (e) scalability (prior to CardioCenter, IntelliSpace ECG, through years of
 23 engineering effort, was uniquely accessible to every size of facility solving an
 24 important affordability issue); (f) active directory integration (which is difficult to
 25 implement and required years of engineering efforts by Philips); and (g) single sign-
 26 on (another difficult to implement feature requiring significant engineering effort by
 27 Philips).

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1 39. On TriKardia's website, www.trikardia.com, TriKardia advertised two
2 features for CardioCenter that would require a license from Philips to operate as it
3 was marketed by TriKardia.

4 40. First, TriKardia advertised resting ECG acquisition device support of
5 Philips' products that could not operate (*i.e.*, natively accept ECG's from Philips)
6 unless TriKardia was using Philips' proprietary communication protocol, consisting
7 of multiple XML XSD schema files.

8 41. Second, TriKardia offered an ECG orders download cart for Philips
9 products. The CardioCenter feature could not operate (*i.e.*, support bi-directional
10 communication with Philips cardiographs) unless CardioCenter was using Philips'
11 proprietary communication protocol.

12 42. Philips wrote to Antinoro and TriKardia in August 2014 and demanded
13 that Antinoro and TriKardia: (1) immediately cease and desist from the improper
14 and illegal distribution of CardioCenter or any substantially similar products that
15 unlawfully utilize Philips' intellectual property; (2) immediately return all of
16 Philips' intellectual property in Antinoro's and/or TriKardia's possession, including
17 any copies; (3) immediately take action to preserve information related to these
18 matters; and (4) provide written assurance to Philips that Antinoro and TriKardia
19 would comply with Philips' demands.

20 43. Antinoro and TriKardia have refused to cease and desist as demanded
21 by Philips, and have continued to willfully disregard and violate Philips' intellectual
22 property rights.

23 44. In a letter from Antinoro's counsel dated September 19, 2014, Antinoro
24 (and purportedly TriKardia) represented to Philips that TriKardia agreed to remove
25 certain Philips-related statements from TriKardia's website and "to ensure that the
26 CardioCenter product does not natively support the Philips communication protocol
27 ... until such time that it has a valid license to use the same," effectively admitting
28

1 that TriKardia had been using Philips' proprietary communication protocol without
2 a license to do so.

3 45. Antinoro otherwise denied Philips' demands, admitted that
4 CardioCenter was "a product that was in development long before Mr. Antinoro left
5 Philips," and falsely claimed that the similarities between its features and those of
6 IntelliSpace ECG were "not based on any misappropriation of trade secrets, but
7 instead on TriKardia's extensive research and analysis of competitive products in
8 the marketplace."

9 46. In the same letter from his lawyer, Antinoro also sought to obscure
10 Antinoro's central role in the formation of TriKardia to compete with Philips,
11 characterizing TriKardia as a "company that was founded by others prior to
12 Mr. Antinoro's departure from Philips."

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
BREACH OF CONTRACT
(Against Antinoro and Bhavsar)

16 47. Philips realleges and incorporates by this reference all paragraphs
17 above as if fully set forth herein.

18 48. The Employee Ethics and Intellectual Property Agreement and
19 Employee Invention Attachment, and Settlement and General Release Agreement
20 executed by Antinoro are valid and enforceable contracts.

21 49. Antinoro breached the Employee Ethics and Intellectual Property
22 Agreement and Employee Invention Attachment by engaging in wrongful acts,
23 including, but not limited to (a) sending to a private email account source code
24 information that is a Philips trade secret; (b) sending to a private email account
25 Philips' ECG filter information that is a Philips trade secret; (c) failing to return
26 property of Philips upon termination of his employment, including, but not limited
27 to, source code and filter information; (d) using, publishing and disclosing
28 confidential and proprietary information of Philips during and after his employment

1 with Philips ceased; (e) failing to disclose, assign, or provide to Philips innovations
2 conceived during Antinoro's employment, and failing to provide to Philips a web-
3 based solution for the Philips product which he then provided to TriKardia; and (f)
4 failing to perform all reasonable acts and otherwise provide proper assistance to
5 Philips to enable Philips to obtain legal protection for such innovations or
6 inventions.

7 50. Antinoro breached the Settlement and General Release Agreement by
8 engaging in wrongful acts, including, but not limited to (a) using for himself and/or
9 the benefit of others and disclosing Philips' secret and confidential information; (b)
10 accepting \$118,095.11 under false pretenses because, among other things, he knew
11 he was in violation of his Employee Ethics and Intellectual Property Agreement, and
12 was using for himself and/or others and disclosing Philips' confidential and
13 proprietary information both before and after signing; and (c) failing to return all
14 Philips' property, including but not limited to the source code, the filter setting
15 screen shots, and other information.

16 51. The Settlement and General Release Agreement executed by Bhavsar is
17 a valid and enforceable contract.

18 52. Bhavsar breached the Settlement and General Release Agreement by
19 engaging in wrongful acts, including but not limited to (a) failing to return all
20 Philips property; (b) using and/or disclosing Philips' information of a secret and
21 confidential nature; and (c) accepting \$35,054.22 under false pretenses because,
22 among other things, using and/or disclosing Philips' confidential and proprietary
23 information both before and after signing.

24 53. Antinoro's and Bhavsar's actions as described herein are breaches of
25 their contractual obligations to Philips.

26 54. Philips has been damaged as a direct and proximate result of Antinoro's
27 and Bhavsar's breaches of contract in an amount to be proven at trial, and is entitled
28

- 1 to judgment against Antinoro and Bhavsar for its damages, and its costs of litigation.
- 2 These damages exceed hundreds of thousands of dollars.

3 55. Under the Employee Ethics and Intellectual Property Agreement and
4 Employee Invention Attachment, Philips is also entitled to an assignment, without
5 further compensation, of all those inventions and technical or business innovations
6 related to CardioCenter that were developed or conceived by Antinoro alone or with
7 others during Antinoro's employment by Philips.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRADE SECRETS

(Against All Defendants)

56. Philips realleges and incorporates by this reference all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

57. Defendants owe Philips a statutory and common law duty to not obtain through improper means, disclose and/or use Philips' trade secrets.

15 58. Philips' trade secrets and confidential information include, but are not
16 limited to, Philips' computer source code, filter information, algorithms and other
17 materials and data which constitute trade secrets under Cal. Civ. Code § 3426.1(d).
18 These materials, data and information which are confidential and proprietary have
19 economic value because they are generally not known or readily ascertainable by
20 proper means within the trade. These trade secrets were the subject of efforts of
21 Philips to protect them from disclosure and/or use by others.

22 59. TriKardia and its principals knew or should have known that Antinoro
23 and/or Bhavsar were acquiring Philips' trade secrets through improper means and
24 unlawfully disclosing Philips' trade secrets in violation of Antinoro's and Bhavsar's
25 contractual, common law, and statutory duties.

26 60. Defendants knowingly misappropriated Philips' trade secrets and/or
27 confidential information without Philips' implied or actual consent with knowledge
28 that unlawful means were used to acquire the trade secrets and that they were

1 acquired by persons owing duties to Philips to maintain their secrecy and to limit
2 their use.

3 61. Defendants' misappropriation, use and disclosure of Philips' trade
4 secrets has been willful and malicious, is in violation of the California Uniform
5 Trade Secrets Act, and Defendants acted with intent to injure Philips and have
6 damaged Philips in an amount to be proven at trial.

7 62. Philips is entitled to judgment for its actual losses, the unjust
8 enrichment caused by the Defendants' misappropriation, double damages based
9 upon Defendants' willful and malicious acts of misappropriation, and attorneys' fees
10 and costs. Philips' damages exceed hundreds of thousands of dollars.

11 63. Philips is entitled to an injunction restraining the use of, or disclosure
12 by Defendants of Philips' trade secrets and fruits thereof pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code
13 § 3426.2.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY

(Against Antinoro)

17 64. Philips realleges and incorporates by this reference all paragraphs
18 above as if fully set forth herein.

19 65. As Philips' Senior Manager, Software Systems Engineering, Antinoro
20 had a fiduciary relationship with Philips. Philips entrusted Antinoro to head up its
21 engineering team for the IntelliSpace ECG product line and placed trust and
22 confidence in Antinoro to act with loyalty to Philips. Antinoro voluntarily accepted
23 Philips' trust and confidence.

24 66. While still employed, Antinoro worked to create and further the
25 interests of a direct competitor and to develop the directly-competing CardioCenter
26 system, while refusing to develop or pursue a web-based solution and other
27 advancements for the IntelliSpace ECG system.

1 67. Antinoro worked to impede and frustrate Philips' efforts and
2 recommendations to pursue improvements for the IntelliSpace ECG system,
3 including a web-based interface.

4 68. Antinoro's actions as described herein were taken knowingly,
5 intentionally and maliciously, and breached Antinoro's fiduciary duties and duty of
6 loyalty owed to Philips.

7 69. Philips has been harmed by Antinoro's breaches of his duty of loyalty
8 and, as a direct and proximate result of those breaches of fiduciary duty, Philips'
9 advancement and improvement of IntelliSpace ECG system have been delayed
10 and/or impeded to Philips' detriment.

11 70. Philips has been damaged by Antinoro's breaches of fiduciary duty in
12 an amount to be proven at trial.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH BUSINESS EXPECTANCY

(Against Antinoro and TriKardia)

16 71. Philips realleges and incorporates by this reference all paragraphs
17 above as if fully set forth herein.

18 72. As a result of substantial efforts and considerable amounts of time,
19 money, and energy expended by Philips to develop its IntelliSpace ECG system, its
20 customer base and marketing strategies, Philips has prospective business
21 advantages, opportunities and/or expectancies, and contracts with customers.

22 73. Philips uses its trade secrets and other confidential and/or proprietary
23 information to attract new business from existing customers as well as from
24 prospective customers.

25 74. As a result of his past employment relationship with Philips, Defendant
26 Antinoro was and is aware of Philips' business advantages, opportunities and/or
27 expectancies, and/or contracts.

1 75. Defendants intentionally, improperly and unlawfully interfered with
2 Philips' business advantages, opportunities and/or expectancies in its industry with
3 actual and prospective customers and/or others who, as a result of the wrongful acts
4 described above, may refuse to do business with Philips.

5 76. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful, improper and
6 intentional interference with Philips' prospective business advantage, opportunity,
7 and/or expectancy and contracts, Philips has suffered immediate and irreparable
8 harm and injury including, but not limited to, potential substantial losses in
9 revenues, loss of profits, loss of goodwill, loss of business relations with existing
10 and future business prospects, loss of competitive business advantage, opportunity
11 and/or expectancy.

12 77. There is substantial risk that Defendants will continue to tortiously
13 interfere with Philips' prospective business advantage, opportunity and/or
14 expectancy and/or contracts with its customers unless Defendants are temporarily
15 restrained and/or preliminarily and/or permanently enjoined.

16 78. Philips has no adequate remedy at law.

17 79. Defendants' conduct was and is fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, and
18 in willful disregard of Philips' rights. As a result, the imposition of exemplary or
19 punitive damages against Defendants is warranted.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

CONVERSION

(Against Antinoro)

23 80. Philips realleges and incorporates by this reference all paragraphs
24 above as if fully set forth herein.

25 81. Philips is the exclusive owner of information and property and is
26 legally entitled to its possession. Philips is legally entitled to exclusive enjoyment of
27 the benefits derived from its property.

1 82. In his Employee Ethics and Intellectual Property Agreement, Antinoro
2 agreed that at the conclusion of his employment he would return any of Philips'
3 written or other materials.

4 83. In his Severance Agreement and General Release, Antinoro agreed to
5 return all property of Philips and not to use Philips' property for the benefit of
6 others, or to disclose to others such confidential information.

7 84. Antinoro converted Philips' property to his own use and benefit by
8 improperly retaining it and using it following his employment with Philips.

9 85. Upon information and belief, Defendants Antinoro and TriKardia are
10 now using such property in competition against Philips.

11 86. The value of Philips' property converted by Antinoro is a sum to be
12 determined at trial, but exceeds hundreds of thousands of dollars.

13 87. As a direct and proximate result of this wrongful conversion, Philips
14 sustained and continues to sustain immediate and irreparable harm and injury
15 including, but not limited to, loss in revenues, loss of profits, loss of goodwill, loss
16 of business relations with existing and future business prospects, and loss of
17 competitive business advantage, opportunity and/or expectancy.

18 88. Philips has no adequate remedy at law and there is a substantial risk
19 that Defendants will continue to irreparably injure Philips unless Defendants are
20 temporarily restrained and/or preliminarily and/or permanently enjoined.

21 89. In the alternative, and/or in addition to the irreparable injury described
22 above, as a direct and proximate result of the conduct described above, Philips has
23 suffered actual and/or consequential damages, and is entitled to recover these
24 damages from Defendants.

25 90. The acts described above were performed intentionally and with
26 improper motives. Moreover, for the reasons stated above, such actions were
27 oppressive, outrageous, willful, malicious, intolerable and performed with a reckless

1 disregard for their possible results, and/or performed with an evil mind so as to
 2 justify an award of punitive damages.

3 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES UNDER CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE**

5 **§ 17200 ET SEQ.**

6 **(Against All Defendants)**

7 91. Philips realleges and incorporates by this reference all paragraphs
 8 above as if fully set forth herein.

9 92. By engaging in the conduct and practices alleged above, Defendants
 10 have committed and continue to commit acts of unfair competition in violation of
 11 California Business & Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.* (“Section 17200”).

12 93. Defendants’ improper actions extend beyond the misappropriation of
 13 trade secrets and independently violate Section 17200, including, but not limited to,
 14 by:

- 15 (a) taking Philips’ property for their own personal use;
- 16 (b) using Philips’ resources to facilitate actual and planned competition by
 TriKardia;
- 17 (c) procuring severance payments by improper means; and
- 18 (d) pursuing their own interests while still employed and paid by Philips,
 all while concealing their actions from Philips through deception and
 omissions.

22 94. Philips has no adequate remedy at law and will be irreparably harmed
 23 in its business absent provisional and permanent injunctive relief to prevent
 24 Defendants’ continuing violations of Section 17200.

25 95. By virtue of their past and continuing violations of Section 17200,
 26 Defendants have unfairly and unlawfully misappropriated revenue and profit that
 27 Philips would have earned but for Defendants’ conduct. Philips is entitled to
 28 restitution from Defendants in the amount according to proof.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Philips prays for judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

1. For judgment in an amount to be proven at trial;
2. For double, exemplary, or punitive damages to the fullest extent permitted by law;
3. For specific performance and an assignment, without compensation, of all those inventions and technical or business innovations related to CardioCenter that were developed or conceived by Antinoro alone or with others during Antinoro's employment by Philips;
4. For prejudgment interest to the fullest extent permitted by law;
5. For attorneys' fees, costs and disbursements herein;
6. For restitution and disgorgement of monies acquired by means of the acts alleged above;
7. For a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining and restraining Defendants and their respective officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and others in active concert or participation with them from (1) misappropriating Philips' trade secrets; (2) engaging in acts that tortiously interfere with Philips' prospective business advantage, opportunity and/or expectancy and/or contracts; (3) engaging in acts that are a further material breach of any contract between Defendants and Philips; (4) engaging in acts that constitute a conversion of Philips' property, trade secrets, or other confidential and proprietary information; and (5) directly or indirectly utilizing, converting or otherwise disclosing Philips' trade secrets, confidential and/or proprietary information, and/or other property; and

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1 8. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
2

3 DATED: May ____, 2015

POOLE & SHAFFERY, LLP

6 By: _____

7 David S. Poole

8 Samuel R.W. Price

9 Attorneys for Plaintiff

10 PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH

11 AMERICA CORPORATION

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

12 Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule

13 38-1, Plaintiff PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION

14 hereby demands trial by jury in this action for all claims and issue so triable.

16 DATED: May ____, 2015

POOLE & SHAFFERY, LLP

19 By: _____

20 David S. Poole

21 Samuel R.W. Price

22 Attorneys for Plaintiff

23 PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH

24 AMERICA CORPORATION

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